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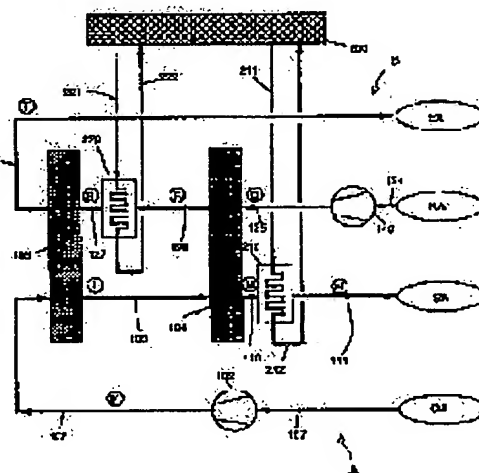
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(54) AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To sufficiently exhibit the dehumidifying function by a method wherein an outside-air-conditioning unit that works together with an air conditioner includes a desiccant to absorb moisture in the outside air and a heat pump that serves as a heat source for regenerating the desiccant, and operation of the heat pump is controlled based on detected values of a humidity sensor.

SOLUTION: A room is air-conditioned by circulating the inside air via an air conditioner and additionally provided with an outside-air-conditioning unit that treats and supplies the outside air into the room. The outside-air-conditioning unit is provided with a desiccant rotor 103 that repeatedly absorbs moisture and releases moisture (regeneration), a sensible heat exchanger 104, and a heat pump 200 that serves as a heat source for regenerating desiccant between an outside air leading path A and an indoor air discharging path B. The outside air supplied by a fan 102 exchanges heat with the return air (regeneration air) and cools down at the sensible heat exchanger 104 after moisture in the outside air is absorbed by a moisture absorbent of the desiccant rotor 103, and operation of the heat pump 200 is controlled based on outputs of a humidity sensor provided in the space of the room.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It has the air-conditioning machine which is made to circulate through the indoor air of air-conditioning space, and is processed, and the outside tone machine which processes the open air and is led in the above-mentioned air-conditioning space. The tone machine outside the above DESHIKANTO which adsorbs the moisture under above-mentioned open air, and is reproduced by indoor air, The HVAC system characterized by having the heat pump used as the heat source which reproduces this DESHIKANTO, and having further the humidity sensor which detects the humidity of the above-mentioned air-conditioning space, and the control unit which controls operation of the above-mentioned heat pump based on the detection value of this humidity sensor.

[Claim 2] Furthermore, the HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by forming the temperature sensor which detects the temperature of this space in the above-mentioned air-conditioning space, and controlling operation of the above-mentioned air-conditioning machine based on the detection value of this temperature sensor.

[Claim 3] The HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by preparing the heat exchanger which performs heat exchange between the open air after the above-mentioned DESHIKANTO passage, and the indoor air before passage.

[Claim 4] The HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by said heat pump being steamy compression equation heat pump.

[Claim 5] The HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by said heat pump being an absorption type heat pump.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the HVAC system which uses together the air-conditioning machine which is applied to a HVAC system, especially is made to circulate through indoor air, and is processed, and the outside tone machine which processes the open air and is led indoors.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Drawing 8 shows the example of the conventional HVAC system, and this is a HVAC system which uses together the air-conditioning machine 3 which is made to circulate through indoor air and is processed, and the outside tone machine 11 which processes the open air and is led indoors. The outside [this] tone machine 11 is a total heat exchanger (enthalpy heat exchanger), and carries out heat exchange of a part for humidity and the sensible heat of the open air and indoor air to coincidence. On the other hand, the indoor air-conditioning machine (air-conditioner using heat pump) 3 took out the air-conditioning load generated inside air-conditioning space, and it is thrown away into outdoor.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The above total heat exchangers 11 had comparatively low effectiveness, and since the moisture under open air was carried indoors, the air-conditioner 3 was performing moisture removal. By the air-conditioner 3, since latent-heat processing (moisture removal) and sensible-heat processing (cooling) were performed to coincidence, indoor humidity could not but become dependent on the result. Although there was an air-conditioner with a dehumidification function rarely, either, since the indoor atmospheric temperature for dehumidification by cooling fell, sufficient dehumidification effectiveness was not able to be demonstrated.

[0004] This invention aims at offering the HVAC system which energy saving and coincidence can be made to be able to demonstrate sufficient dehumidification function, and can acquire comfortable indoor environment by using together an air-conditioning machine and an outside tone machine.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is what was made in order that this invention might solve the above-mentioned technical problem. Invention according to claim 1 DESHIKANTO which it has the air-conditioning machine which is made to circulate through the indoor air of air-conditioning space, and is processed, and the outside tone machine which processes the open air and is led in the above-mentioned air-conditioning space, and the tone machine outside the above adsorbs the moisture under above-mentioned open air, and is reproduced by indoor air, It is the HVAC system characterized by having the heat pump used as the heat source which reproduces this DESHIKANTO, and having further the humidity sensor which detects the humidity of the above-mentioned air-conditioning space, and the control unit which controls operation of the above-mentioned heat pump based on the detection value of this humidity sensor.

[0006] In such a configuration, with the outside tone machine used combining DESHIKANTO and heat pump, after making the open air into absolute humidity lower than indoor air, it can supply indoors. Therefore, assignment operation which dehumidifies with an outside tone machine and mainly dehumidifies temperature control with an air-conditioning machine is attained, and achievement of a comfortable environmental condition is attained by control for it to be easy. Furthermore, since an air-conditioning machine does not need to dehumidify, the operating-temperature head of an air-conditioning machine can be reduced, and energy saving is attained.

[0007] Invention according to claim 2 is a HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by forming further the temperature sensor which detects the temperature of this space in the above-mentioned air-conditioning space, and controlling operation of the above-mentioned air-

conditioning machine based on the detection value of this temperature sensor.

[0008] Invention according to claim 3 is a HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by preparing the heat exchanger which performs heat exchange between the open air after the above-mentioned DESHIKANTO passage, and the indoor air before passage, and can raise energy efficiency further by exchanging and using the mutual sensible heat.

[0009] Invention according to claim 4 is a HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by said heat pump being steamy compression equation heat pump. Invention according to claim 5 is a HVAC system according to claim 1 characterized by said heat pump being an absorption type heat pump.

[0010]

[Example] Hereafter, one example of the HVAC system concerning this invention is explained with reference to drawing 1 thru/or drawing 4. the interior of a room (air-conditioning space) which drawing 1 should show the basic configuration of the HVAC system concerning this invention, and should be air-conditioned — it is the HVAC system which uses together the air-conditioning machine 3 which is made to circulate through the air of 2 and is processed, and the outside tone machine 1 which processes the open air and is led indoors. Although it is easy to be the usual thing which switches and uses a refrigerator and heat pump as an air-conditioning machine 3, the thing of arbitration other than this is employable.

[0011] The humidity sensor 6 which detects the humidity of this space is formed in the air-conditioning space 2, and the output of this humidity sensor 6 is inputted into the controller 10. This controller 10 controls operation of the outside tone machine 1 based on the detection value of a humidity sensor 6 to mention later. The temperature sensor 7 which detects the temperature of this space further is formed in the air-conditioning space 2, and the output of this temperature sensor 7 is inputted into the controller 20 of the air-conditioning machine 3. This controller 20 controls operation of the air-conditioning machine 3 based on the detection value of a temperature sensor 7.

[0012] The outside tone machine 11 is a tone machine outside DESHIKANTO using the DESHIKANTO rotor 103 and heat pump 200 which repeat adsorption of moisture, and emission (playback), as shown in drawing 2. That is, the introductory path A which introduces the open air indoors, and the emission path B which emits indoor air to outdoor cross, and is prepared in this tone machine 11 outside DESHIKANTO. And between the open air installation path A of these, and the indoor air emission path B, the heat pump 200 used as the above-mentioned DESHIKANTO rotor 103, a heat exchanger 104, and the heat source of this tone machine 11 outside DESHIKANTO is formed. As heat pump, although the thing of arbitration may be adopted, the steamy compression equation heat pump which the applicant proposed in Japanese Patent Application No. 8-22133 previously shall be used here.

[0013] The open air installation path A connects outdoor space and the inlet port of the blower 102 for open air installation through a path 107. The delivery of a blower 102 is connected with the DESHIKANTO rotor 103 through a path 108. The outlet of the processing air of the DESHIKANTO rotor 103 is connected through the sensible-heat heat exchanger 104 and path 109 which have regeneration air and a heat exchange relation. The outlet of the processing air of the sensible-heat heat exchanger 104 is connected with the cold-water heat exchanger (condensator) 210 through a path 110, and the outlet of the processing air of a condensator 210 is connected and formed through outdoor space and a path 111. The cycle which adopts and processes the open air and is introduced indoors by this is formed.

[0014] On the other hand, the air path B for playback (emission path) connects indoor space through the inlet port and the path 124 of a blower 140 for regeneration air. The delivery of a blower 140 is connected with processing air (open air) and the sensible-heat heat exchanger 104 which has a heat exchange relation. The outlet of the regeneration air of the sensible-heat heat exchanger 104 is connected with the warm water heat exchanger (heater) 220 through a path 126. The outlet of the regeneration air of a heater 220 is connected through the playback air inlet and path 127 of the DESHIKANTO rotor 103, and the outlet of the regeneration air of the DESHIKANTO rotor 103 is connected and formed through outdoor space and a path 128. Thereby, indoor air is taken in and the cycle exhausted outside is formed.

[0015] The heat carrier (warm water) inlet port of said heater 220 is connected to the warm water path outlet of heat pump 200 through a path 221, and the warm water outlet of a heater 220 is connected to the warm water path inlet port of heat pump through a path 222. Moreover, the cold-water inlet port of said condensator 210 is connected to the cold-water path outlet of heat pump through a path 211, and the cold-water outlet of a condensator 210 is connected to the cold-water path inlet port of heat pump through a path 212. In addition, the notation with which alphabet K-T enclosed with a circle among drawing indicates corresponding air condition to be drawing 3 -- it is -- SA -- air supply (processed open air) -- in RA, OA expresses the open air and EX expresses exhaust air for **** (indoor air emitted).

[0016] Next, actuation of the tone machine 1 outside DESHIKANTO which makes heat source the heat pump 200 constituted as mentioned above is explained with reference to drawing 3 which is the Mollier chart showing the operating state of the part of air conditioning of the example of drawing 1. Through a path 107, it is drawn in by the blower 102 and a pressure up is carried out to it, the open air (processing air: condition K) introduced is sent to the DESHIKANTO rotor 103 through a path 108, and while the moisture in air is adsorbed by the desiccant of a DESHIKANTO rotor and absolute humidity falls, air carries out the temperature rise of it with a heat of adsorption (condition L). The air to which humidity fell and temperature rose is sent to the sensible-heat heat exchanger 104 through a path 109, and heat exchange of it is carried out to **** (regeneration air), and it is cooled (condition M). The cooled air is sent to a condensator 210 through a path 110, and is cooled further (condition N). The cooled air is supplied to indoor space through a path 111. Thus, while enthalpy difference ΔQ arises between the open air (condition K) and air supply (condition N), an enthalpy difference and an absolute-humidity difference arise also between indoor space (condition Q), and air conditioning of indoor space is performed by this.

[0017] Playback of DESHIKANTO is performed as follows. The indoor air for playback (RA: condition Q) cools processing air, and through a path 124, it is drawn in by the blower 140, and a pressure up is carried out to it, it carries out [it is sent to the sensible-heat heat exchanger 104, and / it carries out a temperature rise itself (condition: R), flows into a heater 220 through a path 126 is heated with warm water,] a temperature rise to 60-80 degrees C, and relative humidity falls (condition S).

[0018] This process is sensible-heat change of regeneration air, and since [remarkable / low] the temperature change is large compared with warm water, even if it decreases the flow rate of warm water and the specific heat of air enlarges a temperature change, heat exchange is performed efficiently. Since a flow rate decreases by taking the large use temperature gradient of warm water, conveyance power is reduced.

[0019] The regeneration air to which it came out of the heater 220, and relative humidity fell passes the DESHIKANTO rotor 103, and removes the moisture of a DESHIKANTO rotor (condition T). The regeneration air which passed the DESHIKANTO rotor 103 is thrown away outside as exhaust air through a path 128. Thus, the open air by DESHIKANTO is air-conditioned by ***** (ing) playback of DESHIKANTO, dehumidification of processing air, and cooling, and performing them.

[0020] Next, the control action of the controllers 10 and 20 of the HVAC system which uses together the tone machine 1 and the air-conditioning machine 3 outside the above is explained with reference to drawing 4. In this example, it is mainly made to carry out by sharing a dehumidification function with the outside tone machine 1, and sharing a temperature control function with the air-conditioning machine 3, respectively. Here, the example which used the wet-bulb thermometer as a humidity sensor 6 is shown. Since wet-bulb temperature expresses quite directly comfortable -- or the unpleasant characteristic which human being senses as a function of the temperature of space, and relative humidity, this is used for it as it is as an index value.

[0021] Namely, the bound of the wet-bulb temperature defined beforehand is stored in a controller 10. And the actuation capacity of the heat pump 200 of the outside tone machine 1 is lowered, and when indicated value exceeds this range, actuation capacity is improved for this and it is made to lower humidity, when the indicated value of a humidity sensor 6 is contained in

this range. That is, a controller 10 performs capacity control of the outside tone machine 1.

[0022] On the other hand, by the same method, the bound of temperature is set as the controller 20, based on the indicated value of a temperature sensor 7, capacity control of the air-conditioning machine 3 is performed, and temperature is maintained in the predetermined range. It is adjusted so that this may go into the comfortable zone which the humidity and temperature of air in the air-conditioning space 2 show automatically to drawing 4.

[0023] Drawing 5 shows the example which used the relative humidity meter as a humidity sensor 6, and relative humidity is used for it as an index value of control of the outside tone machine 1, therefore the comfortable zone is specified in the range of the bound of relative humidity. Since the logic of the control in this example is the same as a previous example, explanation is omitted. Drawing 6 shows similarly the example which used the absolute hygrometer as a humidity sensor 6.

[0024] In addition, in the above-mentioned example, although controllers 10 and 20, and humidity and a temperature sensor were formed according to the individual, of course, it can also prepare as one. Moreover, in the above, although capacity control of the outside tone machine 1 and the air-conditioning machine 3 was carried out, even if it performs numerical control and ON-OFF control which change airflow into coincidence, the same purpose can be attained.

[0025] Thus, the heat flow of the heat pump part of the constituted tone machine outside DESHIKANTO is shown in drawing 7. In drawing 7, all heat output is added for a heat input to warm water under the heat input and compressor power from cold water. If compressor power is now made into the heating value of 1, in order for the temperature lift of this kind of heat pump to pump up heat from 15 degrees C of cold water also at the lowest and to make it carry out a temperature up to 70 degrees C, it turns into a 55-degree C temperature lift, it increases 22% compared with temperature lift 45 degree C of the usual heat pump, and since a pressure ratio becomes high a little, coefficient of performance can be designed to about three profile. Therefore, the heat gain from cold water is set to 3, on the other hand, heat output is set to 4 by a total of one +3, the whole of this heating value heats warm water, and it is used for the tone machine outside DESHIKANTO.

[0026] Although the coefficient of performance (COP) which shows the energy efficiency in the simple substance of a DESHIKANTO air-conditioning machine is shown by the value which ** (ed) air conditioning effectiveness ΔQ in drawing 3 in the amount of playback heating, generally it is reported that it is 0.8-1.2 in profile max. Therefore, since the air conditioning effectiveness of 1 will be acquired by the DESHIKANTO air-conditioning machine when coefficient of performance (COP) of a DESHIKANTO air-conditioning machine is made into a profile 1, if the compressor input of heat pump is set to 1, the drive heating value of a DESHIKANTO air-conditioning machine will be set to 4, therefore the air conditioning effectiveness of 4 will be acquired with warm water. In this HVAC system, since there is the air conditioning effectiveness by cold water three in addition to this, air conditioning effectiveness of a total of 7 is acquired, and the coefficient of performance of this whole tone machine outside DESHIKANTO is set to the coefficient-of-performance = air conditioning effectiveness / compressor input = 7. This value far exceeds the value "4 or less" of a system conventionally, and has about 45% of energy-saving effectiveness.

[0027] On the other hand, energy saving is attained also in an air-conditioner 3. That is, with the tone machine 11 outside DESHIKANTO, since air SA supplied indoors can be made into absolute humidity lower than ***** RA, it does not need to carry moisture indoors. Therefore, it becomes unnecessary for an air-conditioner 3 to dehumidify, and becomes that what is necessary is just to carry out sensible-heat processing of air. Therefore, evaporation temperature can take about 10 degrees C of high air-conditioners 3 that what is necessary is just to cool air at about 20 degrees C. Thereby, a temperature head becomes small (from 40 degrees C to for example, 30 degrees C).

[0028] Since the rates of energy saving by this are $\Delta T1/\Delta T2 = 30 / 40 = 0.75$, they become about 25%. Therefore, if it takes into consideration that each load rate of the air-conditioner which pays the outside tone machine which pays the latent heat, and the sensible heat since the sensible heat factor of an air-conditioning load with the average effectiveness as the whole

system is 0.7 is a profile 3:7, it will be set to $0.3 \times 0.55 + 0.7 \times 0.75 = 0.69$, and the rate of energy saving will become about 31%.

[0029] Moreover, since it becomes unnecessary for an air-conditioner 3 to dehumidify and a drain becomes unnecessary at this, facility cost and the time and effort of actuation are reducible. In addition, although steamy compression equation heat pump was used as heat pump 200 in this example, if it is the heat source which has a heat pump operation according to the contents mentioned above, anything, it is good, for example, it cannot interfere, even if it uses an absorption type heat pump which was proposed to Japanese Patent Application No. 7-333053, and the same effectiveness can be acquired. Moreover, in this example, although coldness-and-warmth water was used as a heat migration medium, even if it uses the method which changes to this and uses evaporation of a direct refrigerant, and a condensation operation, it does not interfere.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention] The hybrid outside tone machine which used heat pump and DESHIKANTO according to [as explained above] this invention, By using combining an air-conditioning machine and carrying out assignment operation which dehumidifies with an outside tone machine and mainly dehumidifies temperature control with an air-conditioning machine Energy saving and humidity control are attained and a comfortable environment can be automatically attained by controlling operation of heat pump based on the detection value of the humidity sensor which detects the humidity of air-conditioning space.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the explanatory view showing the basic configuration of one example of the HVAC system concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the explanatory view showing the basic configuration of the tone machine outside DESHIKANTO concerning the example of drawing 1 .

[Drawing 3] It is the explanatory view showing the DESHIKANTO air-conditioning cycle of the air concerning the example of drawing 1 in a Mollier chart.

[Drawing 4] It is the graph which shows the control approach of the example of drawing 1 .

[Drawing 5] It is the graph which shows other control approaches of the example of drawing 1 .

[Drawing 6] It is the graph which shows the control approach of further others of the example of drawing 1 .

[Drawing 7] It is the explanatory view showing migration of the heat of the heat pump concerning the HVAC system of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the explanatory view showing the basic configuration of the conventional HVAC system.

[Description of Notations]

1 Tone Machine outside DESHIKANTO

2 Indoor Space
3 Air-conditioning Machine (Air-conditioner)
6 Humidity Sensor
7 Temperature Sensor
10 20 Controller
200 Heat Pump
102,140 Blower
103 DESHIKANTO Rotor
104 Sensible-Heat Heat Exchanger
210 Condensator (Cold-Water Heat Exchanger)
220 Heater (Warm Water Heat Exchanger)
A Open air installation path
B Indoor air emission path
SA Air supply
RA ****
EX Exhaust air
OA Open air
deltaQ The air conditioning effectiveness
deltaq The amount of cooling by cold water
deltaH The amount of heating with warm water

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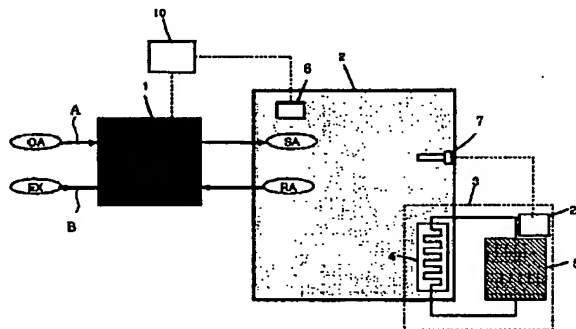
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(54)【発明の名称】 空調システム

(57)【要約】

【課題】 空調機と外調機とを併用することによって省エネルギー化と同時に、充分な除湿機能を発揮させて快適な室内環境を得ることができる空調システムを提供する。

【解決手段】 空調空間2の室内空気を循環させて処理する空調機3と、外気を処理して空調空間2内に導く外調機1とを有し、外調機1は、外気中の水分を吸着し、室内空気によって再生されるデシカント103と、デシカント103を再生する熱源となるヒートポンプ200とを有し、さらに、空調空間の湿度を検出する湿度センサ6と、この湿度センサ6の検出値に基づいてヒートポンプ200の運転を制御する制御装置10とを有する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 空調空間の室内空気を循環させて処理する空調機と、外気を処理して上記空調空間内に導く外調機とを有し、

上記外調機は、上記外気中の水分を吸着し、室内空気によって再生されるデシカントと、該デシカントを再生する熱源となるヒートポンプとを有し、

さらに、上記空調空間の湿度を検出する湿度センサと、この湿度センサの検出値に基づいて上記ヒートポンプの運転を制御する制御装置とを有することを特徴とする空調システム。 10

【請求項2】 さらに、上記空調空間内に該空間の温度を検出する温度センサを設け、この温度センサの検出値に基づいて上記空調機の運転を制御するようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システム。

【請求項3】 上記デシカント通過後の外気と通過前の室内空気との間で熱交換を行なう熱交換器を設けたことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システム。

【請求項4】 前記ヒートポンプが蒸気圧縮式ヒートポンプであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システム。 20

【請求項5】 前記ヒートポンプが吸収式ヒートポンプであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システム。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、空調システムに係り、特に室内空気を循環させて処理する空調機と、外気を処理して室内に導く外調機とを併用する空調システムに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】図8は、従来の空調システムの例を示すもので、これは、室内空気を循環させて処理する空調機3と、外気を処理して室内に導く外調機11とを併用する空調システムである。この外調機11は、全熱交換器（エンタルピー熱交換器）であり、外気と室内空気の湿度分と顕熱を同時に熱交換する。一方、空調空間の内部で発生する空調負荷は室内の空調機（ヒートポンプを用いるエアコン）3が取り出して室外に捨てている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記のような全熱交換器11は比較的効率が低く、外気中の湿気が室内に持ち込まれるため、エアコン3で水分除去を行っていた。エアコン3では、潜熱処理（水分除去）と顕熱処理（冷却）を同時に行っていたため、室内の湿度が成り行き任せにならざるを得なかった。まれに、除湿機能を持ったエアコンもあるが、冷却による除湿のための室内気温が低下してしまうため、十分な除湿効果を発揮することができなかった。

【0004】この発明は、空調機と外調機とを併用する 50

ことによって省エネルギー化と同時に、十分な除湿機能を発揮させて快適な室内環境を得ることができる空調システムを提供することを目的とする。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記課題を解決するためになされたもので、請求項1に記載の発明は、空調空間の室内空気を循環させて処理する空調機と、外気を処理して上記空調空間内に導く外調機とを有し、上記外調機が、上記外気中の水分を吸着し、室内空気によって再生されるデシカントと、該デシカントを再生する熱源となるヒートポンプとを有し、さらに、上記空調空間の湿度を検出する湿度センサと、この湿度センサの検出値に基づいて上記ヒートポンプの運転を制御する制御装置とを有することを特徴とする空調システムである。

【0006】このような構成においては、デシカントとヒートポンプを組み合わせる用いる外調機により、外気を室内空気より低い絶対湿度にしてから室内に供給することができる。従って、主に外調機により除湿を、空調機により温度調節を行なうような分担運転が可能となり、快適な環境条件の達成が可能であり、また、制御も容易となる。さらに、空調機で除湿をする必要がないので、空調機の動作温度ヘッドを低下させることができ、省エネルギーが達成される。

【0007】請求項2に記載の発明は、さらに、上記空調空間内に該空間の温度を検出する温度センサを設け、この温度センサの検出値に基づいて上記空調機の運転を制御するようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システムである。

30 【0008】請求項3に記載の発明は、上記デシカント通過後の外気と通過前の室内空気との間で熱交換を行なう熱交換器を設けたことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システムであり、相互の顕熱を交換して利用することにより、さらにエネルギー効率を向上させることができる。

【0009】請求項4に記載の発明は、前記ヒートポンプが蒸気圧縮式ヒートポンプであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システムである。請求項5に記載の発明は、前記ヒートポンプが吸収式ヒートポンプであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の空調システムである。 40

【0010】

【実施例】以下、本発明に係る空調システムの一実施例を図1乃至図4を参照して説明する。図1は本発明に係る空調システムの基本構成を示すもので、空調すべき室内（空調空間）2の空気を循環させて処理する空調機3と、外気を処理して室内に導く外調機1とを併用する空調システムである。空調機3としては、冷凍機とヒートポンプを切り換えて用いる通常のものでよいが、これ以外の任意のものを採用することができる。

【0011】空調空間2には、該空間の湿度を検出する湿度センサ6が設けられ、この湿度センサ6の出力はコントローラ10に入力されている。このコントローラ10は、湿度センサ6の検出値に基づいて、後述するように、外調機1の運転を制御するものである。空調空間2には、さらに該空間の温度を検出する温度センサ7が設けられ、この温度センサ7の出力は空調機3のコントローラ20に入力されている。このコントローラ20は、温度センサ7の検出値に基づいて、空調機3の運転を制御する。

【0012】外調機11は、図2に示すように、水分の吸着と放出（再生）を繰り返すデシカントロータ103とヒートポンプ200を用いるデシカント外調機である。すなわち、このデシカント外調機11には、外気を室内に導入する導入経路Aと、室内空気を室外へ放出する放出経路Bとが交差して設けられている。そして、これらの外気導入経路A及び室内空気放出経路Bの間には、上記のデシカントロータ103、熱交換器104と、このデシカント外調機11の熱源となるヒートポンプ200が設けられている。ヒートポンプとしては、任意のものを採用して良いが、ここでは、出願人が先に特願平8-22133において提案した蒸気圧縮式ヒートポンプを用いるものとする。

【0013】外気導入経路Aは、室外空間と外気導入用の送風機102の吸込口とを経路107を介して接続し、送風機102の吐出口をデシカントロータ103と経路108を介して接続し、デシカントロータ103の処理空気の出口を再生空気と熱交換関係にある顕熱熱交換器104と経路109を介して接続し、顕熱熱交換器104の処理空気の出口は冷水熱交換器（冷却器）210と経路110を介して接続し、冷却器210の処理空気の出口は室外空間と経路111を介して接続して形成されている。これにより、外気を取り入れて処理して室内に導入するサイクルを形成する。

【0014】一方、再生用の空気経路（放出経路）Bは、室内空間を再生空気用の送風機140の吸込口と経路124を介して接続し、送風機140の吐出口を処理空気（外気）と熱交換関係にある顕熱熱交換器104と接続し、顕熱熱交換器104の再生空気の出口は温水熱交換器（加熱器）220と経路126を介して接続し、加熱器220の再生空気の出口はデシカントロータ103の再生空気入口と経路127を介して接続し、デシカントロータ103の再生空気の出口は室外空間と経路128を介して接続して形成されている。これにより、室内空気を取り入れて、外部に排気するサイクルを形成する。

【0015】前記加熱器220の熱媒体（温水）入口は経路221を介してヒートポンプ200の温水経路出口に接続し、加熱器220の温水出口は経路222を介してヒートポンプの温水経路入口に接続する。また、前記

冷却器210の冷水入口は経路211を介してヒートポンプの冷水経路出口に接続し、冷却器210の冷水出口は経路212を介してヒートポンプの冷水経路入口に接続する。なお図中、丸で囲ったアルファベットK～Tは、図3と対応する空気の状態を示す記号であり、SAは給気（処理された外気）を、RAは還気（放出される室内空気）を、OAは外気を、EXは排気を表す。

【0016】次に、前述のように構成されたヒートポンプ200を熱源機とするデシカント外調機1の動作を、図1の実施例の空気調和の部分の作動状態を示すモリエル線図である図3を参照して説明する。導入される外気（処理空気：状態K）は経路107を経て送風機102に吸引され、昇圧されて経路108を経てデシカントロータ103に送られ、デシカントロータの吸湿剤で空気中の水分を吸着されて絶対湿度が低下するとともに吸着熱によって空気は温度上昇する（状態L）。湿度が下がり温度が上昇した空気は経路109を経て顕熱熱交換器104に送られ、還気（再生空気）と熱交換して冷却される（状態M）。冷却された空気は経路110を経て冷却器210に送られ、さらに冷却される（状態N）。冷却された空気は経路111を経て室内空間に供給される。このようにして外気（状態K）と給気（状態N）の間にはエンタルピー差 ΔQ が生じるとともに、室内空間（状態Q）との間にもエンタルピー差及び絶対湿度差が生じ、これによって室内空間の冷房が行われる。

【0017】デシカントの再生は次のように行われる。再生用の室内空気（RA：状態Q）は経路124を経て送風機140に吸引され、昇圧されて顕熱熱交換器104に送られ、処理空気を冷却して自らは温度上昇し（状態R）、経路126を経て加熱器220に流入し、温水によって加熱され60～80℃まで温度上昇し、相対湿度が低下する（状態S）。

【0018】この過程は再生空気の顕熱変化であり、空気の比熱は温水に比べて著しく低く温度変化が大きいため、温水の流量を減少させて温度変化を大きくしても熱交換は効率良く行われる。温水の利用温度差を大きくとることによって流量が少なくなるため、搬送動力が低減される。

【0019】加熱器220を出て相対湿度が低下した再生空気はデシカントロータ103を通過してデシカントロータの水分を除去する（状態T）。デシカントロータ103を通過した再生空気は経路128を経て排気として外部に捨てられる。このようにしてデシカントの再生と処理空気の除湿、冷却をくりかえし行うことによって、デシカントによる外気の空調を行う。

【0020】次に、上記の外調機1と空調機3を併用する空調システムのコントローラ10、20の制御動作を図4を参照して説明する。この例では、主に、外調機1により除湿機能を、空調機3により温度調節機能をそれぞれ分担して行なうようにしている。ここでは、湿度セ

ンサ6として湿球温度計を用いた例が示されている。湿球温度は、空間の温度と相対湿度の関数として、人間が感じる快適・あるいは不快の指数をかなり直接的に表わすので、これを指標値としてそのまま用いている。

【0021】すなわち、予め定めた湿球温度の上下限をコントローラ10に記憶させておく。そして、湿度センサ6の指示値がこの範囲に入っているときは、外調機1のヒートポンプ200の作動能力を下げ、指示値がこの範囲を超える場合にこれを作動能力を上げて湿度を下げるようにする。すなわち、コントローラ10によって外調機1の能力制御を行なう。

【0022】一方、同様の方式で、コントローラ20に温度の上下限を設定しておき、温度センサ7の指示値を基に、空調機3の能力制御を行なって、温度を所定範囲に維持する。これにより、空調空間2内の空気湿度と温度が自動的に図4に示す快適ゾーンに入るように調整される。

【0023】図5は、湿度センサ6として相対湿度計を用いた例を示すもので、従って、相対湿度を外調機1の制御の指標値として用いており、快適ゾーンは、相対湿度の上下限の範囲で規定されている。この実施例における制御のロジックは先の実施例と同じであるので、説明を省略する。図6は、同様に、湿度センサ6として絶対湿度計を用いた例を示すものである。

【0024】なお、上記の実施例では、コントローラ10、20や、湿度・温度センサを個別に設けたが、勿論、一体として設けることもできる。また、上記においては、外調機1、空調機3を能力制御したが、風量を同時に変えるような数値制御やON-OFF制御を行なっても同様の目的が達成できる。

【0025】このように構成されたデシカント外調機のヒートポンプ部分の熱の流れを図7に示す。図7において入熱は冷水からの入熱と圧縮機動力で出熱は全て温水に加えられる。いま、圧縮機動力を1の熱量とすると、この種のヒートポンプの温度リフトは最低でも冷水15℃から熱を汲み上げて70℃まで昇温させるために55℃の温度リフトとなり、通常のヒートポンプの温度リフト45℃に比べて22%増加し、圧力比が若干高くなるため動作係数は大略3程度に設計できる。従って、冷水からの入熱量は3となり、一方、出熱は合計1+3で4となり、この熱量が全て温水を加熱してデシカント外調機に使用される。

【0026】デシカント空調機の単体におけるエネルギー効率を示す動作係数(COP)は図3における冷房効果 ΔQ を再生加熱量で除した値で示されるが、大略最大で0.8~1.2であることが一般に報告されている。従って、デシカント空調機の動作係数(COP)を大略1とすると、デシカント空調機によって1の冷房効果が得られることになるので、ヒートポンプの圧縮機入力を1とするとデシカント空調機の駆動熱量は4となり、従っ

て温水によって4の冷房効果が得られる。本空調システムでは、この他に冷水による冷房効果が3あるので合計7の冷房効果が得られ、このデシカント外調機全体の動作係数は、

動作係数=冷房効果/圧縮機入力=7

となる。この値は従来システムの値「4以下」を大幅に上回り、約45%の省エネルギー効果がある。

【0027】一方、エアコン3においても省エネルギーが達成される。つまり、デシカント外調機11により、室内に供給する空気SAは還気RAより低い絶対湿度にすることができるから、水分を室内に持ち込まないで済む。従って、エアコン3で除湿をする必要がなくなり、空気の顕熱処理をするだけで良くなる。従って、エアコン3は、空気を20℃程度に冷却すればよく、蒸発温度がおよそ10℃高くとれる。これにより、温度ヘッドが小さくなる(例えば、40℃から30℃)。

【0028】これによる省エネルギー率は、

$$\Delta T1/\Delta T2=30/40=0.75$$

であるから約25%となる。従って、システム全体としての効率、平均的な空調負荷の顕熱比が0.7であることから、潜熱を負担する外調機と顕熱を負担するエアコンのそれぞれの負荷割合が大略3:7であることを勘案すると、

$$0.3 \times 0.55 + 0.7 \times 0.75 = 0.69$$

となり、省エネルギー率は約31%となる。

【0029】また、エアコン3で除湿をする必要がなくなり、これにドレンが不要となるので、設備コストや操作の手間を削減することができる。なお、本実施例では、ヒートポンプ200として蒸気圧縮式ヒートポンプを用いたが、前述した内容によれば、ヒートポンプ作用のある熱源機であれば何でもよく、例えば、特願平7-333053に提案したような吸収式ヒートポンプを用いても差し支えなく、同様の効果を得ることができる。また、本実施例では、熱移送媒体として冷温水を用いたが、これに替えて直接冷媒の蒸発、凝縮作用を利用する方式を用いても差し支えない。

【0030】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、ヒートポンプとデシカントを用いたハイブリッドな外調機と、空調機とを組み合わせ用い、主に外調機により除湿を、空調機により温度調節を行なうような分担運転をすることにより、省エネルギー化と湿度制御とが可能となり、空調空間の湿度を検出する湿度センサの検出値に基づいてヒートポンプの運転を制御することにより、快適な環境を自動的に達成することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る空調システムの一実施例の基本構成を示す説明図である。

【図2】図1の実施例に係るデシカント外調機の基本構成を示す説明図である。

【図3】図1の実施例に係る空氣のデシカント空調サイクルをモリエル線図で示す説明図である。

【図4】図1の実施例の制御方法を示すグラフである。

【図5】図1の実施例の他の制御方法を示すグラフである。

【図6】図1の実施例のさらに他の制御方法を示すグラフである。

【図7】本発明の空調システムに係るヒートポンプの熱の移動を示す説明図である。

【図8】従来の空調システムの基本構成を示す説明図である。

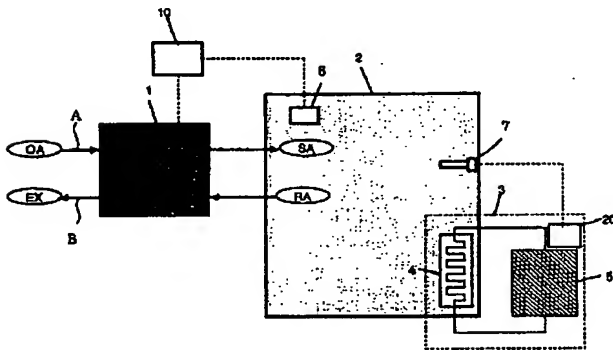
【符号の説明】

- 1 デシカント外調機
- 2 室内空間
- 3 空調機（エアコン）
- 6 湿度センサ
- 7 温度センサ

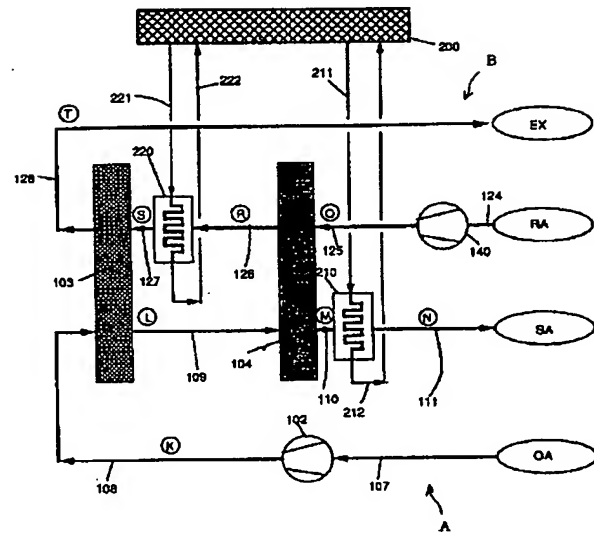
*

- * 10, 20 コントローラ
- 200 ヒートポンプ
- 102, 140 送風機
- 103 デシカントロータ
- 104 顕熱熱交換器
- 210 冷却器（冷水熱交換器）
- 220 加熱器（温水熱交換器）
- A 外気導入経路
- B 室内空氣放出経路
- SA 給氣
- RA 還氣
- EX 排氣
- OA 外気
- ΔQ 冷房効果
- Δq 冷水による冷却量
- ΔH 温水による加熱量

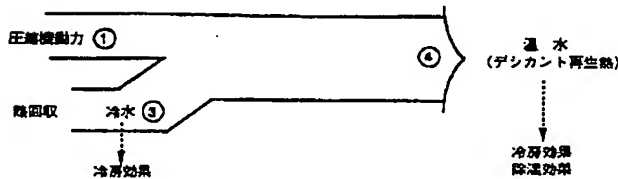
【図1】



【図2】



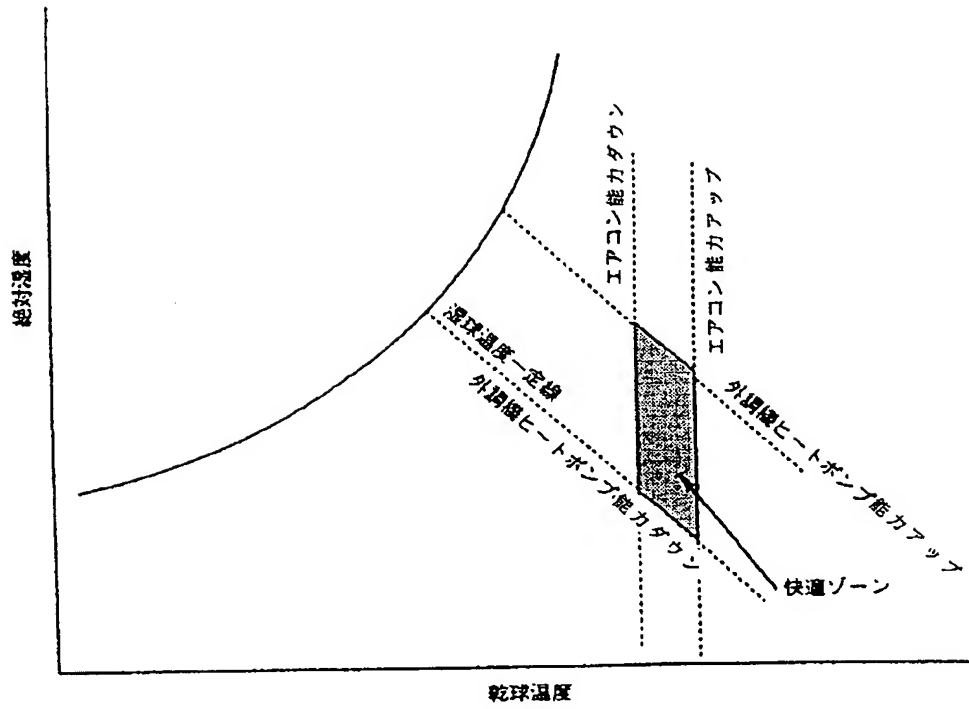
【図7】



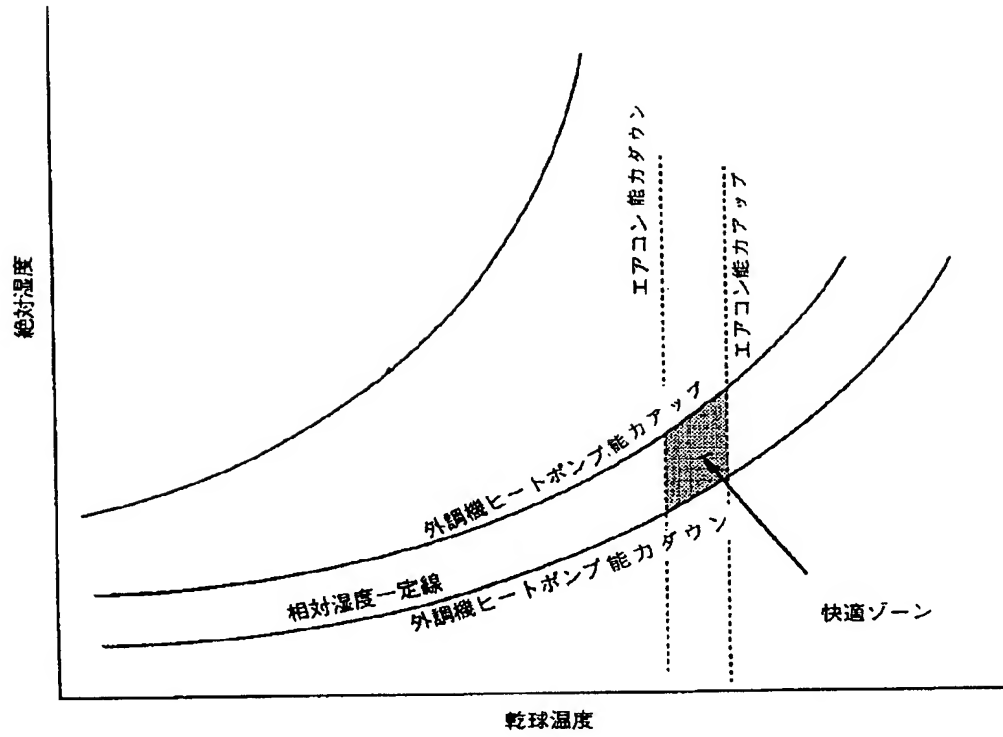
A psychrometric chart with '絶対湿度' (Absolute Humidity) on the vertical axis and '乾球温度' (Dry-bulb Temperature) on the horizontal axis. A solid curve represents the saturation limit. Several lines are drawn: a horizontal line through points N, M, L; a horizontal line through points Q, R, S; a vertical line through points M, L; a vertical line through points Q, R; a diagonal line through points N, K, T; and another diagonal line through points M, R, S. Vectors labeled ΔQ , Δq , and ΔH are shown, representing changes in total heat, sensible heat, and enthalpy, respectively.

The diagram shows a system architecture. On the left, a square block labeled '11' contains a diamond-shaped circuit. It has two inputs on the left: 'EX' (top) and 'OA' (bottom), both labeled with 'A'. It has two outputs on the right: 'SA' (top) and 'RA' (bottom). These outputs connect to a large rectangular block labeled '2'. Block '2' contains a dense pattern of dots. At the bottom right of block '2', there is a sub-block containing a stack of horizontal lines and a shaded square. An arrow points from this sub-block to the right edge of the diagram.

【図4】



【図5】



【図6】

